

EIGHTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1889.

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H. C. WYATT,  
E. S. DOUGLES,  
Leases and Manager  
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PICTURES AND ILLUSTRATION,**THE STOWAWAY!**  
THE STOWAWAY!Directed from an overwhelming success in San  
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features, including the master-**A FULL-BIGGED YACHT AT SEA!**  
Complete, accurate, perfect. A company of im-  
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CORNER MAIN AND REFORMA STA.**FREE ENTERTAINMENT!**Every evening. Refreshments and  
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Also a fine Commercial Lunch from 11 a.m. to 4  
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989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 990, 991,



## CAHUENGA ROAD.

## COMPLICATIONS THAT MAY CAUSE TROUBLE.

What the Council Has Done and What It May Do—A Superior Judge Has His Say on the Subject—A Good Chance for a Little Fun.

The affidavits of G. A. Fudicar and E. A. Mervine, relative to certain statements purported to have been made by President McLaughlin, of the Cahuenga Valley Railroad Company, will be presented to the City Council this morning. They are the outgrowth of an attempt to secure a franchise by Mr. McLaughlin. Last Monday the Council had a ordinance granting a franchise to the road on Burz street from Temple to Diamond streets, and on Diamond from Burz to the west city limits. The franchise was granted on the relinquishment by the road of its right to run trains on Temple street and Belmont avenue. After the franchise was granted it was learned that a permanent injunction had been granted against the railroad by the Superior Court, with which the ordinance conflicts. The road also wants a franchise for the extension of the Second-street cable line, which is now pending before the Council. Owing to the interest attracted to Mr. McLaughlin by Mr. Fudicar's statement that McLaughlin told him he could buy a majority of the Council, the text of Judge Clark's decision and decree in the injunction case is given as follows:

In the Superior Court of Los Angeles county, State of California. People of the State, plaintiffs in rel., vs. H. McLaughlin and W. E. Rogers, plaintiffs in the Cahuenga Valley Railroad Company, defendant.

This cause came on regularly for trial before the Court sitting without a jury, the parties hereto having waived a jury. Messrs. Anderson, Fitzgerald & Anderson and C. M. Dooner, Esq., were counsel for plaintiff, and Messrs. Dooner & Burden appeared as attorneys for defendant. Evidence, both oral and documentary, was adduced by both parties, and, after argument, the cause was submitted to the Court for its decision.

The Court having duly considered the same, now renders its decision in favor of plaintiffs and finds and decides the following facts to wit:

First.—That defendant has never had, and has not, now, any lawful right or authority to do, or to have or cause cars propelled by steam engines or by steam of any kind to pass upon the streets of Los Angeles city, Cal., mentioned in the complaint and described as Texas street or Belmont avenue from Diamond to Temple street; upon Temple street from Belmont avenue to the point where said track diverges from Temple street, and upon Diamond street from the intersection of Burz street and Temple street, and upon Diamond street from the point where said track of defendant enters upon said street to the western limits of Los Angeles city.

Second.—That the running of steam engines to pass over the streets named in the complaint obstructs said streets and hinders the public in the free use of said streets, and said steam engines, while passing upon said streets, frightens horses which are being driven by citizens of the State upon said streets, and said steam engines, when passing along said streets cause a great deal of noise and emit volumes of dense and black smoke and great quantities of cinders, of the great annoyance and discomfort of those of the public who happen to pass along said streets, and the noise of said engines is passing along the same, and to the great annoyance and discomfort of those of the public who live upon said streets where said steam engines are caused by defendant to pass.

Third.—That the defendant intends to maintain and restrain by the Court, continue to cause steam engines to pass over said streets.

Fourth.—That the sale of the defendant in causing steam engines to pass over said streets, and the maintenance of said said by defendant, is a cause of great and irreparable injury to the plaintiffs.

Fifth.—That the iron rails of the track of the defendant corporation upon said street project and are raised in many places upon said streets from two to four inches above the rail-bed and plane of said street and upon Temple street from Belmont avenue to Burz street, the said track for the distance is laid within from three to five feet of the sidewalk on the north side of said Temple street.

Sixth.—That the defendant has not and has not, now, a valid or lawful warrant or license or authority to do, or to maintain, said iron track upon said streets.

Seventh.—That said iron track maintained by defendant upon said streets seriously obstructs said streets and impedes and interferes with the free use and enjoyment of the same by the people of this State, and the same is a nuisance and is a public nuisance and causes great and irreparable injury to the plaintiffs.

Eighth.—That the defendant intends, and unless restrained by the Court, will continue to maintain said track upon said streets to the irreparable damage and injury of the plaintiffs.

Ninth.—The instrument set out in defendant's answer and entitled ordinance No. 271 of the city of Los Angeles was adopted by the City Council of Los Angeles city, Cal., on November 29, 1888, and was approved by the Mayor of said city on December 7, 1888, and the same was published as required by law.

Tenth.—The City Council of Los Angeles city did not have any power or authority to pass or adopt or make or grant the franchise or ordinance entitled ordinance No. 271 of Los Angeles city, and set out in the answer of defendant, in which it is admitted that the same is a nuisance and is a public nuisance and causes great and irreparable injury to the plaintiffs.

Eleventh.—The said ordinance No. 271 and the whole of it is invalid and void and of no effect.

Twelfth.—The agreement set out in the answer between J. S. Maltman, et al, first parties, and James McLaughlin, second party, was entered into by the said parties hereto, as alleged in the answer.

Thirteenth.—That said James McLaughlin, in connection with the railroad in accordance with said contract between said Maltman, et al, and himself, and expended about \$20,000 in the construction thereof.

Fourteenth.—That the defendant has succeeded by purchase to all interest of said McLaughlin in said railroad and its properties, and paid therefor \$20,000.

Fifteenth.—That on September 28, 1888, the Mayor and Common Council of Los Angeles city, Cal., duly made and passed an ordinance, entitled Ordinance No. 178, and thereby granted to one John Thompson, and his assigns, a franchise for the construction and operation of a cable street railroad for the period of thirty years from said date, or until said track in said city, from Spring street to the western limits of said city, with right of way over said Temple street, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining, and operating a double-track cable street railroad, from Spring street, running cars thereon, with the privilege of constructing, laying down, and maintaining, and operating a single line of track over and along said route, until said grantee under said franchise should deem it expedient to construct the double track, which said ordinance contained all the conditions, limitations and restrictions required by division 1, part 4, title 4 (Street Railroad Corporations), Civil Code.

That said Thompson and his assigns constructed and completed and operated said cable railway, laying down a single track in accordance with the franchise, in accordance and compliance with law, and at the commencement of this action said assigns of said Thompson were in possession and operating said line of railway over Temple street, and on said Temple street from Belmont avenue to Burz street. Said single track of said cable road was laid in the ground by the assigns of said franchise under said ordinance No. 178 in pursuance of and under said ordinance.

As a conclusion of law from the facts found, the Court decides:

1. That the passing or operating of steam

engines of defendant over said streets is a public nuisance.

2. That the iron track of defendant upon said streets is a public nuisance.

3. That the ordinance No. 271 of Los Angeles city, under which defendant justifies its answer is invalid and void, and no rights or privileges whatever thereunder or thereby passed or vested in the grantee thereof.

4. That the plaintiff is entitled to a decree of this Court declaring:

First.—That the passing of the steam engines of defendant upon the streets of Los Angeles city, named in said complaint and hereinabove constituted and is a public nuisance, and that defendant is liable to the plaintiff for damages for causing or permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said track upon the streets above named.

Second.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Third.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Fourth.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Fifth.—That the plaintiff is entitled to a decree of this Court declaring:

First.—That the passing of the steam engines of defendant upon the streets of Los Angeles city, named in said complaint and hereinabove constituted and is a public nuisance, and that defendant is liable to the plaintiff for damages for causing or permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said track upon the streets above named.

Second.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Third.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Fourth.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Fifth.—That the plaintiff is entitled to a decree of this Court declaring:

First.—That the passing of the steam engines of defendant upon the streets of Los Angeles city, named in said complaint and hereinabove constituted and is a public nuisance, and that defendant is liable to the plaintiff for damages for causing or permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said track upon the streets above named.

Second.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Third.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Fourth.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Fifth.—That the plaintiff is entitled to a decree of this Court declaring:

First.—That the passing of the steam engines of defendant upon the streets of Los Angeles city, named in said complaint and hereinabove constituted and is a public nuisance, and that defendant is liable to the plaintiff for damages for causing or permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said track upon the streets above named.

Second.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Third.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Fourth.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Fifth.—That the plaintiff is entitled to a decree of this Court declaring:

First.—That the passing of the steam engines of defendant upon the streets of Los Angeles city, named in said complaint and hereinabove constituted and is a public nuisance, and that defendant is liable to the plaintiff for damages for causing or permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said track upon the streets above named.

Second.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Third.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Fourth.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Fifth.—That the plaintiff is entitled to a decree of this Court declaring:

First.—That the passing of the steam engines of defendant upon the streets of Los Angeles city, named in said complaint and hereinabove constituted and is a public nuisance, and that defendant is liable to the plaintiff for damages for causing or permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said track upon the streets above named.

Second.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Third.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Fourth.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Fifth.—That the plaintiff is entitled to a decree of this Court declaring:

First.—That the passing of the steam engines of defendant upon the streets of Los Angeles city, named in said complaint and hereinabove constituted and is a public nuisance, and that defendant is liable to the plaintiff for damages for causing or permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said track upon the streets above named.

Second.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Third.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Fourth.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Fifth.—That the plaintiff is entitled to a decree of this Court declaring:

First.—That the passing of the steam engines of defendant upon the streets of Los Angeles city, named in said complaint and hereinabove constituted and is a public nuisance, and that defendant is liable to the plaintiff for damages for causing or permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said track upon the streets above named.

Second.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Third.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Fourth.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Fifth.—That the plaintiff is entitled to a decree of this Court declaring:

First.—That the passing of the steam engines of defendant upon the streets of Los Angeles city, named in said complaint and hereinabove constituted and is a public nuisance, and that defendant is liable to the plaintiff for damages for causing or permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said track upon the streets above named.

Second.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Third.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Fourth.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

Fifth.—That the plaintiff is entitled to a decree of this Court declaring:

First.—That the passing of the steam engines of defendant upon the streets of Los Angeles city, named in said complaint and hereinabove constituted and is a public nuisance, and that defendant is liable to the plaintiff for damages for causing or permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said track upon the streets above named.

Second.—Declaring that the maintaining and operating of said iron track upon the streets is a public nuisance, and decreasing that the same be abated, and that the defendant be enjoined from permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said streets upon the streets above named.

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Fifth.—That the plaintiff is entitled to a decree of this Court declaring:

First.—That the passing of the steam engines of defendant upon the streets of Los Angeles city, named in said complaint and hereinabove constituted and is a public nuisance, and that defendant is liable to the plaintiff for damages for causing or permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said track upon the streets above named.

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First.—That the passing of the steam engines of defendant upon the streets of Los Angeles city, named in said complaint and hereinabove constituted and is a public nuisance, and that defendant is liable to the plaintiff for damages for causing or permitting any steam engines owned or controlled by it to pass over said track upon the streets above named.

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## TERMS OF THE TIMES.

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## READ THIS.

Another Great Premium Offer!—The Weekly Mirror Free!

For the purpose of increasing still further the circulation of the Los Angeles Weekly Mirror, and enabling it to do more "missionary work" in the East, beyond the seas, and generally abroad, the Times-Mirror Company has concluded to make the following unexampled premium offers, good until January 1, 1890:

1. Any city subscriber to The Times, or any person not now a city subscriber, who will pay \$10.20 in advance for one year's subscription, the paper to be delivered by carriers, can also have the Weekly Mirror mailed to any address in the United States for one year, free of charge, and for \$5.10 in advance. The Times will be served by carrier for six months, and the Weekly Mirror mailed free for the same time to any address in the United States.

2. Any mail subscriber to The Times, or any other person residing outside the city, who will pay \$9 in advance for one year's subscription to the daily, can also have the Weekly Mirror mailed free for the same time to any address in the United States, and for \$4.50 in advance. The Times, including the Mirror, will be mailed free to any address, or to separate addresses, in the United States, for six months.

Remember that the above cash-in-advance offers are made as premiums, and do not apply for any shorter period than six months.

Where papers are to be mailed to foreign countries, the difference in postage must be added to the subscription price.

Send the story of Southern California's splendid possibilities and actualities to the remotest parts!

The Mirror is a large 12-page paper, every number filled with valuable information about Los Angeles and Southern California.

## \$10 Reward.

A reward of \$10 will be paid by this company for the arrest and conviction of any person stealing papers from the doors of TIMES subscribers.

## TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

The Ventura Vidette says that \$50,000 will not cover the losses in that county through the fires.

ARIZONA representatives are in Washington trying to secure the removal of all the Democratic holdovers in that Territory.

CINCINNATI's new liquor law is pretty stringent. It is being enforced, and has already changed the aspect of the city very considerably.

The Supreme Court has decided that sheep-owners have no right to kill dogs that have wounded their flocks, unless the dogs can be caught on their own lands.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper has kept a record of American newspaper editorials upon the killing of Judge Terry by Marshal Neagle, and but three in all the United States have doubted that it was a justifiable act.

C. H. WALTERS of Fresno has succeeded in making a pure wine syrup, and claims that by his process at least \$35 per ton would be the price obtained for wine grapes instead of \$8 to \$10, at which they are now sold. This is "imperial if true."

THE American brewers have projected a gigantic syndicate or pool to protect themselves against the encroachments of the English beer syndicate. Its capital stock is to be \$100,000,000. When "art and art" meets lager, then something is bound to drop.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., which was a year ago the largest city of the State, is shown to have lost some 14,421 inhabitants, or nearly 50 percent, within the year, according to the State Board of Agriculture's annual census. This almost incredible result is ascribed to the prohibitory law.

A MORMON elder says the religious Mormons are steadily drifting out of Utah toward Mexico, where they can live up to the full requirements of their faith, and that altogether fully 10,000 will eventually leave the Territory. The Gentiles of Utah will certainly not object to this movement. As soon as the Gentiles obtain control in Utah that Territory will take a big step forward.

## COPPER AND ITS USES.

The recent announcement that the lost art of tempering copper has been re-discovered attracts attention to the multifrom new uses to which this metal is being put. In ancient times copper was employed in preference to iron. The drop in price to less than 12 cents a pound is again giving it preference over iron for many purposes.

In a recent issue of the Boston Traveller, Charles R. Fletcher, the eminent metallurgist, has an interesting article on the remarkable growth of copper production in America during the past half century and its constantly increasing employment. He shows that, within 40 years, America has come up from almost nothing to the present first rank in copper mining. Since 1880 copper production has trebled, whilst consumption has largely increased.

The chief uses for copper have been in brass castings, metal working, naval and marine purposes, locomotive parts, brewery, distillery, oil-mill and varnish plants, copper and brass tubes, plumbing, wire, and like industries. Of recent years two newer, great and growing fields have required copper, pure and simple. These are architecture and the electrical world. Where copper can be used in architecture it is in highest favor. It is beyond question the most serviceable and enduring material, its toughness, beauty and longevity being exceptional.

Electrical affairs are constantly growing in importance, and they require copper at any price. The superiority of copper over iron for long-distance telegraph and telephone wires has been amply proved. On this subject Mr. Fletcher writes:

The cause of this is surmised by those who perceive some new property in copper. The experiments with 2000 miles of copper telegraph wires between New York and Chicago, and 600 miles between New York and Boston, since 1882, although unfavorable predictions were made, have proven eminently satisfactory. The superiority of copper over iron for long-distance telegraph and telephone wires has been amply proved. On this subject Mr. Fletcher writes:

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## WATER AND ITS USES.

AN ADDRESS ON IRRIGATION  
BY EX-GOV. DOWNEY.Delivered Sixteen Years Ago—  
Enough Water, if Properly Used  
and Economized—The Law of  
Riparian Rights—Practical  
Views, Applicable Now.

Having been appointed a member of the committee to suggest means to increase the supply of irrigating facilities in this county, I submit the following views with all due humility, as I approach this subject, of so much importance to Los Angeles county and the people of the whole State, with a degree of fear that individual interests will clash with any system that may be proposed for the general good. First of all, the paucity of rainfall renders irrigation a necessity for the greater part of our land. Secondly, as a fertilizer it perpetually renovates our fields, as the waters carry in solution nearly all the elements required for the organic com-

hills here in this county, that have produced the same crops for seventy years in succession without the aid of manure, and owe this to the ever-restoring qualities of irrigation. We refer to England, Ireland and Scotland, that have a humid atmosphere and an average rainfall of 27 inches per annum, and that have called in the aid of irrigation as a restorative to their lands and made their meadows yield 10 tons of hay per acre, when but one ton could be produced before. It must be borne in mind that our ditches should be always kept full; that we should keep our dams always in repair; that tree-planting and vine-planting cannot be successfully carried on unless your ditch is ready to run behind you, and that it is no time to be called on to go to work on your ditches when you should be plowing, planting and seeding, and that if you neglect this you will want water at the same time and cannot possibly procure it. All who have the good fortune to have artesian wells should have reservoirs, if not, there are but little ponds, only a willful waste of a gift of Providence, to be swallowed in the next squirrel hole, or a nuisance to impede transit or devitalize some flat that

best friends denounce it as wild and visionary.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.—  
I have given this subject of irrigation much thought. I have had much experience in the distribution of water. I have had friendly litigation as riparian proprietor with my good friend ex-Gov. Pico. Fourteen years ago he had a few straggling Sonoreño, cultivating perhaps in all 1000 acres, and I could not obtain water below him to irrigate 60 acres. He declared there was not water enough for himself. There is now 12,000 acres in cultivation on what was then my farm, and with proper management we can irrigate to the sea with the same supply that then existed. The same example will apply to the Los Angeles and Santa Ana rivers. That it requires bold and comprehensive legislation will be apparent to all thinking men. That American citizens will submit to any equitable law passed by the Legislature for the preservation and just distribution of the waters of our rivers and streams, their history in the past will warrant.

That the time has arrived for legislative action to be taken is patent to all, and that it should be general and properly guarded is manifest from the general voice of the whole people.

TRE PUGET SOUND COUNTRY.

Report of a Graduated Real-estate Speculator on the Boom.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Having heard much about the chances to make money in the Puget Sound country, I concluded to take a trip up in that direction and look it over with a view of investing in real estate if, in my judgment, a favorable opportunity offered itself. Leaving Los Angeles on August 25th I proceeded by rail to San Pedro, thence via steamer the balance of the way, making the first stop at Port Townsend, then on to Tacoma, Seattle, Port Townsend, Victoria, B. C., then returning to Port Townsend and Seattle, with a view of looking them over carefully again. I have been through three real-estate booms in the past 10 years. In fact, speculating in real estate has always been my business, and I have yet the first dollar to lose in that line of business. To say that in my judgment the whole Puget Sound country is the worst over-boomed country I ever was in would be putting it very mildly. Perhaps it would be well for me to give an example of their prices in real estate. For instance, take Seattle during the latter part of August. A 60-foot corner (vacant) on next to the best business street, and next to the best corner on that street, sold for \$76,000. A acre property four and five miles out (when you can find any that has not been platted) they ask from \$900 to \$1200 per acre. The question may be asked, Are they selling much property? Their daily transfers in their papers answer this question. I found outside "paper towns" without a building in the town, where lots 25x120 had sold for from \$300 to \$7500. I also made it a point to walk up and down the principal business streets in each city many times during the day and evening, looking in each store as I passed by to see how the retail business was. The saloons, restaurants and lodging-houses seem to be doing well, but in the retail merchandise stores I saw too many proprietors sitting around on boxes waiting for customers.

It will be found that after winter irrigation is practiced thoroughly in our valley, our land will require less water every year to produce a crop. It will pack the soil or bring the particles of earth in immediate contact with each other, the capillary tubes will be perfected, and the current from the lower to the surface moisture will be maintained. Any observant man can see the rapidity with which our soil dries in any year that the rainfall is insufficient to reach the lower moisture; the cause is, the dry strata between the breast of the bed and the myriads of holes make a perfect homogeneous of the intermediate strata, thus completely preventing the rise of the moisture from below.

STORAGE OF WATER.

There are but few localities in this county that water cannot be had in from eight to 30 feet from the surface. Surely, then, any man can contrive means to water 10 acres in trees with a simple lift pump, wind mill or horse power, and those who can afford it could have an Ericsson engine, which is the cheapest and simplest means in which the agency of heat is brought to bear as a mover. It can be started in the morning with a basket of chips or corn-cobs, the door closed on it and

Before irrigation.

would otherwise be productive.

INDIVIDUAL VS. PUBLIC RIGHTS.

The Legislature should take bold ground on this subject and compel well owners to put on taps or build reservoirs to be called upon at the proper time to perform their part in adding to the general wealth of the State. It is a rational conclusion to come to that if every man who bores a well and suffers the flow to be carried off by our trade winds, perhaps to the valley of the Mississippi, we are the losers, and the fountain of supply will be exhausted. This suggestion may look like interfering with the private rights of citizens, but the maxim that partial evil is universal good comes in, and that every civilized man must surrender a portion of his natural liberty for the good of society is also a maxim well understood and happily appreciated in this Republic.

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ENOUGH WATER.

There is, without doubt, sufficient water passing annually through this valley, under proper management, to

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**"OCEAN TO OCEAN."**  
DR. TALMAGE'S TABERNACLE  
SERMON YESTERDAY.

By Rail Across the Continent—The Immensity of the Great West—California — The Yellowstone Park—Marvelous Colors—How Is the Continent to Be Gospelize?

BROOKLYN (N. Y.), Sept. 22.—[Specially Reported for THE TIMES.] It was a great anthem of praise that went up from the crowded throngs at the Brooklyn Tabernacle this morning, where the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D.D., preached as usual. The opening hymn was:

"No more let human blood be spilt,  
Vain sacrifice for human guilt,  
The blood that flowed from Jesus' side."

The subject of the sermon was, "From Ocean to Ocean; or, My Trans-continental Journeys." Text: Psalms lxxii, 8: "He shall have dominion from sea to sea." The preacher said:

What two seas are here referred to? Some might say that the text meant that Christ was to reign over all the land between the Arabian Sea and the Caspian Sea, or between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, or between the Black Sea and the North Sea. No, in such case my text would have named them. It meant from any large body of water on the earth clear across to any other large body of water. And so I have a right to read it. He shall have dominion from the Atlantic Sea to the Pacific Sea. My theme is, America for God!

First, consider the immensity of this procession. If it were only a small tract of land, capable of nothing better than sage brush and shrubs, it's only to support prairie dogs, I should not have much enthusiasm in wanting Christ to have it added to His dominion. But its immensity and influence no one can imagine, unless in emigrant wagon, or in stage coach, or in rail train of the Union Pacific, or the Northern Pacific, or the Canadian Pacific, or the Southern Pacific, he has traversed it. Having been privileged six times to cross this continent, and twice this summer, I have come to some appreciation of its magnitude. California, which I supposed in boyhood from its size on the map, was a few yards across, a ridge of land on which one must walk cautiously lest he hit his head against the Sierra Nevadas on one side or slip off into the Pacific waters on the other; California, the thin slice of land as I supposed it to be in boyhood, I have found to be larger than all the States in New England, and all New York State and all Pennsylvania added together; and if you add them together their square miles fall short of California. North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington Territory to be launched next winter into Statehood will be giants at their birth. Let the Congress of the United States strain a point and soon admit also Idaho and Wyoming and New Mexico. What is the use in keeping them out in the cold any longer? Let us have the whole continent divided into States with Senatorial and Congressional representatives, and we will all be happy together. If some of them have not quite the requisite number of people, fix up the Constitution to suit these cases. Even Utah will, by dropping polygamy, soon be ready to enter. Monogamy has triumphed in parts of Utah, and will probably triumph at this fall election in Salt Lake City. Turn all the Territories into States, and if some of the sisters are smaller than the elder sisters, give them time, and they will be as large as any of them. Because some of the daughters of a family may be five feet in stature and the other daughters only four feet, do not let the daughters five feet high shut the door in the faces of those who are only four feet high. Among the dying utterances of our good friend, the wise statesman and great author, the brilliant orator and magnificent soul, S. S. Cox, was the expressed determination to move winter in Congress for the transference of other Territories into States.

"But," says some one, "in calculating the immensity of our continental acreage, you must remember that vast reaches of our public domain are uncultivated heaps of dry sand, the 'bad lands' of Montana and the great American desert." I am glad you mentioned that. Within twenty-five years there will not be between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts a hundred miles of land not reclaimed either by farmer's plow or miner's crowbar. By irrigation the waters of the rivers, and the showers of heaven in what are called the great reservoirs and through aqueducts let down where and when the people want them. Utah is an object lesson. Some parts of that Territory which were so barren that a spear of grass could not have been raised there in a hundred years are now rich as Lancaster-county farms of Pennsylvania or Westchester farms of New York or Somerset-county farms of New Jersey. Experiments have proved that 10 acres of ground irrigated from waters gathered in great hydrological basins will produce as much as fifty acres from the downpour of rain seen in our regions. We have our freshets and our droughts, but in those lands which are to be scientifically irrigated there will be neither freshets nor droughts. As you take a then set it on a table and take a drink out of it when you are thirsty and never think of drinking a pitcherful all at once, so Montana and Wyoming and Idaho will catch the rains of their rainy season and take up all the waters of their rivers in great pitchers of reservoirs and drink out of them whenever they will and refresh their land whenever they will. The work has already been grandly begun by the United States Government. Over four hundred lakes have already been officially taken possession of by the Nation for the great enterprise of irrigation. Rivers that have been rolling idly through these regions, doing nothing on their way to the sea, will be lassoed and corralled and penned up until such times as the farmers need them. Under the same processes the Ohio, the Mississippi and all the other rivers will be taught to behave themselves better, and great basins will be made to catch the surplus of waters in times of freshet and keep them for times of drought. The irrigating process by which all the arid lands between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans are to be fertilized is no new experiment. It has been going on successfully hundreds of years, in Spain, in China, in India, in Russia, Egypt. About eight hundred millions of people of the earth today are kept alive by food raised on irrigated land. And here we have allowed to lie waste, given up to rattlesnake and bat and prairie-dog, lands enough to support whole nations of industrious

population. The work begun will be consummated. Here and there exceptional lands may be stubborn, and refuse to yield any wheat or corn from their hard fests, but if the whole fail to make an impression the miner's pick-axe will discover the reason for it and bring up from beneath those unproductive surfaces coal and iron, and lead and copper, and silver and gold. God used the geologists, and the engineers, the engineers, and the Senatorial commissioners, and the capitalists, and the new settlers, and the husbands men who put their brain, and hand, and heart, to this transfiguration of the American continent!

But, while I speak of the immensity of the continent, I must remark it is not an immensity of monotony or tameless. The larger some countries are, the worse for the world. This continent is not more remarkable for its magnitude than for its wonders of construction. What a pity the United States Government did not take possession of Yosemite, California, as it has of Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, and of Niagara Falls, New York. Yosemite and the adjoining California regions! Who that has seen them can think of them without having his blood tingle. Trees now stand there that were old when Christ lived. These monarchs of foliage reigned before Caesar or Alexander, and the next thousand years will not shatter their scepter. They are the masts of the continent, their canvas spread on the wind while the old ship bears on its way through the ages. Their size, of which travellers often speak, does not affect me so much as their longevity. Though so old now, the branches of some of them will crackle in the last conflagration of the planet. That valley of the Yosemite is eight miles long and a half mile wide and three thousand feet deep. It seems as if it had been

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there. Triumphant banners of color. In a cathedral of basalt sunrise and sunset marred by the setting of rainbow. Gothic arches, Corinthian capitals, and Egyptian bascals built before human architecture was built. Huge fortifications of granite constructed before war forged its first canons. Gibralters and Sebastopolis where kings of strength and queens of beauty reigned long before the first earthly crown was emperied. Thrones on which no one but the King of heaven and earth ever sat. Founts of waters, at which the lesser hills are baptized while the giant cliffs stand round as sponsors. For thousands of years before that scene was unveiled to human sight, the elements were busy, and the geysers were hewing away with their hot chisel, and glaciers were pounding with their cold hammers, and hurricanes were cleaving with their lightning strokes and hail stones giving the finishing touches, and after all these forces of Nature had done their best, in our century the curtain dropped and the world had a new and divinely inspired Revelation, the Old Testament, written on papyrus, the New Testament, written on parchment, and now, this last Testament written on the rocks. Hanging over one of the cliffs I looked off until I could not get my breath, then retreating to a less exposed place I looked down again. Down there is a pillar of rock that in certain conditions of the atmosphere looks like a pillar of blood. Yonder are fifty feet of emerald on a base of five hundred feet of opal. Wall of chalk resting on pedestals of beryl. Turret of light tumbling on floors of darkness. The brown brightening into golden. Snow of crystal melting into fire of carbuncle. Flaming red cooling into saffron. Dull gray kindling into saffron. Morning twilight flushing midnight rocks. Aurora broaching

Yonder is an eagle's nest on a shaft of basalt. Through an eyeglass we see among it the young eagles, but the stoutest arm of our group, not hating a stone near enough to disturb the feathered domesticity. Yonder are heights that would be chilled with horror but for the warm robe of forest foliage with which they are enwrapped. Altars of worship at which nations might kneel. Domes of chalcedony or temples of porphyry. See all this carriage of color up and down the cliffs; it must have been the battlefield of the war of the elements. Here are all the colors of the wall of heaven, neither the sapphire nor the chrysolite nor the topaz, nor the jacinth, nor the amethyst, nor the jasper, nor the twelve gates of twelve pearls wanting. If spirits bound from earth to heaven could pass up by way of this canon, the dash of heavenly beauty would not be so overpowering. It would only be from glory to glory. Ascent through such earthly virginity, in which the crystal is so bright and the red so flaming, would be fit preparation for the sea of glass mingled with fire." Standing there in the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone Park on the morning of August 9th, for the most part we held our peace, but after awhile it flashed upon me with such power I could not help but say to my comrade: "What a half this would be for the last judgment!" See that mighty cascade with the waters congealed and transfixed with the agitations of that day, what a place they would make for the shining feet of a Judge of quick and dead. And those rainbows look now like the crowns to be cast at His feet. At the bottom of this great canon is a door on which the nations of earth might stand, and all up and down these galleries of rock the nations of heaven might sit. Yonder is Yosemite Falls dropping 2384 feet, sixteen times greater descent than that of Niagara. These waters dashed to death on the rocks, so that the white spirit of the slain waters, ascending in robes of mist, seeks the heaven. Yonder is Nevada Falls plunging seven hundred feet, the water in arrows, the water in rockets, the water in pearls, the water in amethyst, the water in diamonds. That cascade flings down the rocks enough jewels to array all the earth in beauty, and rushes on until it drops into a very hell of waters, the smoke of their torment ascending forever and ever.

But the most wonderful part of this American Continent is the Yellowstone Park. My visit there last month made upon me an impression that will last forever. After all poetry has exhausted itself, and all the Morans and Bierstadt and the other enchanting painters have completed their canvas, there will be other revelations to make and other stories of its beauty and wrath, splendor and agony, to be recorded. Yellowstone Park is a geologist's paradise. By cheapening of travel may it become the Nation's playground! In some portions of it there seems to be the anarchy of the elements. Fire and water, and the vapor born of that marriage, terrific. Geyser cones or hills of crystal that dash to death on the rocks, so that the white spirit of the slain waters, ascending in robes of mist, seeks the heaven. Yonder is Nevada Falls plunging seven hundred feet, the water in arrows, the water in rockets, the water in pearls, the water in amethyst, the water in diamonds. That cascade flings down the rocks enough jewels to array all the earth in beauty, and rushes on until it drops into a very hell of waters, the smoke of their torment ascending forever and ever.

Oh, the sweep of the American continent! Stretching on Puget Sound, its shores so bold that for fifteen hundred miles a ship's prow would touch the bottom before its heel touched the bottom. I said: "This is the Mediterranean of America." Visiting Portland and Tacoma and Seattle and Victoria and Fort Townsend and Vancouver and other cities of that Northwest region I thought to myself: These are the Boston, New York, Charlestown, and Savannahs of the Pacific Coast. But after all this summer's journeying and my other journeys westward in other summers, I found that I had seen only a part of the American continent, for Alaska is as far west of San Francisco as the coast of Maine is east of it, so that the central city of the American continent is San Francisco.

I have said these things about the magnitude of the continent, and given you a few specimens of its wonders, and let you know the comprehensiveness of the text when it says that Christ is going to have dominion from sea to sea; that is, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Beside that, the salvation of this continent means the salvation of Asia, for we are only thirty-six miles from Asia at the northwest. Only Bering Strait separates us from Asia, and these will be spanned by a great bridge before another century closes, and probably long before that. The thirty-six miles of water between these two continents are not all deep, but have three islands, and there are shoals, which will allow piers for bridges, and for the most of the way the water is only about 20 fathoms deep. That American-Asiatic bridge, which will yet span those straits, will make America, Asia, Europe and Africa one continent. So you see America evangelized, Asia will be evangelized. Europe taking Asia from one side, and America taking it from the other side. Our great grandchildren will cross that bridge. America, and Asia, and Europe all one, what subtraction from the pangs of seafaring! And the prophecies in Revelations will be fulfilled. There shall be no more sea. But do I mean literally that this American continent is going to be all gospelized? I do. Christopher Columbus, when he went ashore from the Santa Maria, and his second brother, Alonzo, when he went ashore from the Pinta, and his third brother, Vincent, when he went ashore from the Nina, took possession of this country in the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Satan has no more right to this country than I have to your pocketbook. To hear him talk on the roof of the temple, where he proposed to give Christ the kingdoms of this world and the glory of them you might suppose that Satan was a great capitalist or that he was loaded up with real estate, when the old miser never owned an acre or an inch of ground on this planet. For that reason I protest against something I heard and saw this summer and other summers in Montana and Oregon and Wyoming and Idaho and Colorado and California. They have given devilish names to many places in the West and Northwest. As soon as you get in Yellowstone Park or California you have sold out to you places cursed with such names as "The Devil's

House," "The Devil's Kitchen," "The Devil's Thumb," "The Devil's Pulpit," "The Devil's Teakettle," "The Devil's Sawmill," "The Devil's Machine-shop," "The Devil's Gate," and so on. Now it is very much needed that geological survey or Congressional committee or group of distinguished tourists go through Montana and Wyoming and California and Colorado and give other names to these places. All these regions belong to the Lord and to a Christian Nation; and away with such a plutonic nomenclature.

But how is this continent to be gospelize? The pulpit and a Christian printing-press harnessed together will be the mightiest team for the first plow. Not by the power of cold, formalistic theolgy, not by ecclesiastical technicalities. I am sick of them, and the world is sick of them. But it will be done by the warm-hearted, sympathetic presentation of the fact that Christ is ready to pardon all our sins and heal all our wounds, and save us both for this world and the next. Let your religion of glories crack off and fall into the Gulf Stream and get melted. Take all of your creeds of all denominations and drop out of them all human phraseology and put in only scriptural phraseology, and you will see how quick the people will jump after them. On the Columbia River a few days ago we saw the salmon jump clear out of the water in different places, I suppose for the purpose of getting the insects. And if, when we want to fish for men, we could only have the right kind of bait, they will spring out above the flood of their sins and sorrows to reach it. The Young Men's Christian Association will also do part of the work. All over the continent I saw this summer their new buildings rising. In Vancouver I asked, "What are you going to put on that slightly plain?" The answer was: "A Young Men's Christian Association building." At Lincoln, Neb., I said: "What are they making those excavations for?" Answer: "For our Young Men's Christian Association building." At Des Moines, Iowa, I saw a noble structure rising, and I asked for what purpose it was being built, and they told me for the Young Men's Christian Association. These institutions are going to take the young men of this Nation for God. These institutions seem in better favor with God and man than ever before. Business men and capitalists are awakening to the fact that they can do nothing better in the way of living beneficence or in last will and testament than to do what Mr. Marquand did for Brooklyn when he made our Young Men's Christian palace possible. These institutions will get our young men all over the land into a stampede for heaven. Thus we will all in some way help on the work, you with your ten talents, I with five, some body else with three. It is estimated that to irrigate the arid and desert lands of America as they ought to be irrigated, it will cost about \$100,000,000 to gather the waters into reservoirs. As much contribution and effort as that would irrigate with gospel influence all the waste places of this continent. Let us by prayer and contribution and right living all help to fill the reservoirs. You will carry a bucket, and you a cup, and even a thimbleful would help. And after awhile God will send the floods of mercy so gathered pouring down over all the land, and some of us on earth and some of us in heaven will sing with Isaiah: "In the wilderness waters have broken out and streams in the desert" and with David: "There is a river the streams whereof shall make glad the sight of God." Oh, fill up the reservoirs! America for God!

New Law Governing Divorce. By the Legislature of the State of California, now in session, a bill was passed to amend the existing law relating to the issuing of process in divorce cases to read as follows:

It is resolved, that upon the passage of this act it shall be legal grounds for divorce for either the husband or wife to buy, sell or exchange any article of household use or service for a sum of \$200 or more, and it is further resolved, that he is hereby appointed purchasing and distributing agent for southern California.

UNEXCELED—Elgin Condensed Milk.

Dr. White, Private and Chronic Disease Specialist, continues to treat with skill and success, diseases of the BLOOD, SKIN, KIDNEYS, BLADDER and NERVES. GONORRHEA promptly and safely cured. GLEET treated successfully. STRUCTURE, VARICOCELE, LOST VIGOR, SPERMATORRHEA and NERVOUS DEBILITY positively cured by Dr. White's NEW METHOD TREATMENT, SYPHILIS eradicated from the System, without Mercury. Consult the old reliable Specialist. Sexual Diseases of Ladies and Gentlemen treated exclusively. Medicines prepared in private Laboratory. No Exposure. Both sexes consult in strict confidence. Remember the old Ouse.

31 North Main Street.

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## PASADENA NEWS.

PINCKNEY BIDDEN GODSPEED ON HIS TRIP.

A Grand Reception—The Public Turn Out En Mass—A Call Extended—Impressive Funeral Ceremonies—A Poker Game Raided—Interesting Local Mention.

PASADENA, Sept. 22.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The reception to Prof. Herbert Pinckney, at the Universalist Church, last evening, was not only a grand affair but was a just appreciation of his labors as principal during the past two years of the Wilson School. The vestry room of the church was well filled with admiring friends, every seat being taken. Prof. C. F. Holder, an ex-trustee, presided, and on the platform were seated such leading citizens as Justus Brockway, Rev. E. L. Conger, Rev. L. P. Crawford, and lastly but not least Prof. Pinckney.

Judge Knight, who sat in the audience, was first called upon, who gave a brief address, referring to the universal faith we have in the schoolmaster. Rev. Crawford was the next speaker.

E. E. Spaulding was then called on. He alluded to the vacancy in the Board of School Trustees, and thought that if anybody was to be appointed the citizens' meeting had signified him.

Justus Brockway was the next speaker. In the course of his address he said: "I asked a politician the other day how it was that the rule of the majority had been made out of this school muddle. He said, laconically: "None of the people's business." And this is the theory of the whole business.

Let us see at the next turn of the wheel if we don't have some trustees of our own. In presenting our petition to the County Superintendent for a consolidation of the districts and for the appointment of three men selected by the people, you have seen a species of legerdemain, 'now you see it, and now you don't see it.' In closing I simply unite with you in bidding godspeed to Prof. Pinckney on his journey."

With loud and continued applause Mr. Brockway took his seat, and in turn Rev. E. L. Conger arose.

Other speakers were called, and Dr. Conger and Mr. Coleman responded in brief remarks.

With loud applause Prof. Pinckney came to the edge of the platform, and in a spirit of fairness, without reference to the powers that had sent fit not to appoint him, made a very interesting address. He began by a reference to his coming here two years ago and the hearty support accorded him in his efforts to promote and build up the public school system. Believing that no school can succeed without discipline, I have tried, not by arbitrary means, but by teaching self-reliance, to accomplish this end. I have tried to recognize the fact that I was but a public servant. I leave you to decide what has been accomplished. In the school muddle I have been accused of being a disturber. I believed there existed a deep-laid plan not only to not have me appointed superintendent, but to remove me from the principalship. I simply believe if I had not said a word I would be where I am tonight. Somebody predicted trouble in the schools, but as far as I am able to learn they are under good management. The two years I spent in Pasadena are the most pleasant in my 10 years' experience. I thank you for your support.

In the parlors of the church Prof. Pinckney then received the retiring guests, all of whom bid him Godspeed on his journey and wishing him an early return.

## CALL EXTENDED.

A private telegram was received in this city last evening from the Methodist conference now in session at San Bernardino, which read that Rev. F. F. Bresce of this city had been called to the pastorate of the church in that city.

An hour after the message had been received a number of his congregation took the train for San Bernardino to see what could be done to retain the reverend gentleman in this city. It is probable, however, he will accept the tendered position.

Mr. Bresce has built up a large congregation in this city and has had the pleasure of seeing the church edifice become too small to accommodate his overflowing flock. He has also taken a deep interest in seeing that the liquor ordinance has been strictly enforced, and by many is quoted as being the power behind the throne in watching over it. However this may be he has not only talked for prohibition in this city, but rejoices in living under its dominating influence. While many will regret to lose their beloved pastor, there are others who believe the new church will give him a wider scope for his eloquence in breaking down the saloon traffic in the wicked city of San Bernardino.

## A POKER GAME RAIDED.

Last evening at a late hour the police raided the private room of Andy Wood, situated over La Spada's barbershop, on East Colorado street. It was an open secret that a poker game had been running night after night in Wood's joint, and that several church people had called at the Marshal's office to make complaint. Toward midnight Marshal McLean, Officer Clapper, Constable Butterworth and Officer Strang groped their way through a dark passage-way, and climbing the steps, reached the hallway, ready for the raid. The door was easily entered, and as the officers stepped inside they saw the game running in full blast, and the players nursing closely to the red, white and blue chips. Several visitors were seated around watching the game, while a few were sitting in the distant end of the room, reading.

The players were surprised, but rapidly regaining their former selves each one deposited \$10 for his appearance at court. There were twelve in the room at the time, and as the gamblers do not put in an appearance the city treasurer will be enriched to the extent of \$120. All of the arrested parties are young men, many of whom are highly connected. This is the first raid on a gambling den which has been made within a year. Business is temporarily suspended at the other "banks."

PROHIBITION VERSUS HIGH LICENSE. The following communication from the pen of O. B. Dougherty of South Pasadena has reference to a question now agitating the city, and seeks to stir up a slow-burning high-license fire.

In a recent issue of THE TIMES I read two facts which should prove instructive when placed side by side. In the city of Pasadena, under a prohibitory liquor ordinance diligently enforced by conscientious officers, in spite of the persistent abuse of lawbreakers and their henchmen, we are informed by the correspondent of that paper that Judge Van Doren, Resender, reported to the Council that during the month of August he had no business in his

court. Yes, absolutely no case before him. That is the first fact. In another column of that paper I read that in the city of Los Angeles, under a high license law of \$600 per year, there were, during the same month of August, 32 arrests, 27 of them drunks. And this is the second, according to the testimony of judges of the criminal courts three-fourths of these arrests, or over 200, of them, were the outcome of the drink habit. This is the second fact.

Now, assuming that Pasadena has a population in proportion to Los Angeles, of 100,000, then the 32 arrests, 27 of them drunks, and the 200 arrests, according to the testimony of judges of the criminal courts three-fourths of these arrests, or over 200, of them, were the outcome of the drink habit. This is the second fact.

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## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Today's session of the Council promises to be a very lively one.

The city was very quiet, and but few arrests were made by the police yesterday.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for Mrs. L. Booth and J. Ad Munch.

The wife of M. Laventhal, who keeps the clothing store at No. 16 North Main street, died yesterday, after a short illness.

The Brotherhood of Railway Conductors will go to Santa Monica this morning on the 10 a.m. train on the Los Angeles and Pacific road.

The watering places did not draw many people out of the city yesterday. The weather is becoming pleasant enough to stay at home on Sunday.

The final arrangements for the opening of the fair at the Pavilion this morning were finished up last evening, and the display will be a creditable one. The San Diego exhibit arrived yesterday and was put in place.

Billy Manning, the pugilist, and his brother John got into a fight at the new Palace saloon, at the corner of Spring and First streets, yesterday morning about 1:30 o'clock, and were arrested by Officer Lahart. They deposited \$12.50 each for their appearance today. Manning claims that he and his brother were merely acting as mediators, and did not start the fight.

The Italian colony yesterday celebrated the anniversary of the entrance of the Italian troops into Rome, in 1870, with a picnic at the City Gardens. In the morning there was a procession, after which they proceeded to the gardens, where the festivities continued during the day and until a late hour last night. It is the intention to hereafter have these festivals or picnics every year.

Officer Jackson, yesterday about noon, arrested an Englishman named William Hensley, on Los Angeles street, for running down a drayman. Hensley was coming up the street on horseback when the man got in his way and he deliberately rode over him. He did not stop to see what damage had been done, but on the contrary put spurs to his horse and attempted to escape. Officer Jackson caught him after a lively run, and brought him to the police station where he was locked up.

Saturday night a man came to the police station, and complained that his daughter, about 13 years of age, had been inveigled away from home by some scoundrel, as he believes, for improper purposes. The case was referred to Humane Officer Wright, who will investigate as soon as he returns from Redondo Beach, where he was called yesterday afternoon by the sickness of his daughter. Mr. Wright will probably return this afternoon, when he will at once proceed with the investigation.

## PERSONAL NEWS.

T. J. Townsend of Chicago is in the city.

L. Betz of San Diego is at the Hollenbeck.

Benjamin R. Woodworth of Fresno is visiting here.

A. M. Robertson and wife of San Francisco have rooms at the Hollenbeck.

George N. Nolan, George Stockton and T. M. Shain of San Diego have rooms at the Hollenbeck.

O. J. Tillson, wife, Miss Laura Tillson and Miss Denton of Highland, N. Y., have rooms at the Hollenbeck.

A. J. E. Furbish, C. Macaulay, Benjamin S. Deutsch and W. W. Haskell of San Francisco are registered at the Hollenbeck.

## THE "FEMALE TRAMP."

She is landed in the County Jail as a "Crazy."

There were but two arrivals at the County Jail yesterday. One of these was Mrs. Josephine Durand, who was brought in from Norwalk on a charge of insanity. Mrs. Durand is quite a character in her way, and is known throughout this section as the female tramp. Accompanied by a little dog, she has traveled over the greater portion of the lower coast, and made several extended tours in the interior. The woman has a daughter, now about 15 years of age, who formerly traveled with her mother, but as the girl grew up, she tired of the vagabond life she had been living, and wanted to settle down. This did not suit the mother, who has since continued tramping, saying that she was in search of her child. The girl has been pretty well provided for, and has never been lost; but it suits the old woman to keep up her old-time life, and she has played the old game wherever she has gone. She was at the jail last winter, and in April last was at Santa Monica. She was next at San Fernando, and lately has been living with a family named Doran, near Norwalk. She had a fight at this place a day or two ago, and it is probable that this led to her arrest. Mrs. Durand still has her dog with her, and says that if she goes to the asylum the dog must go, too, as it would kill her to be separated from the animal.

The other arrival was a young fellow named F. Siebert, who was brought up from San Fran on charges of obtaining money under false pretenses. It appears that the boy entered a bathhouse and stole some money. At 7 o'clock last evening there were 113 prisoners in the tanks.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Tanner Trial—A Let-up in the Rush for Office.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—[From Our Regular Correspondent.] The resolve of the President and his advisers to dispense with an extra session at this time is a cause of disappointment in Washington. This arises not merely from the selfish consideration that the city is more full of life when Congress is in session, but from a knowledge of the methods of Congress, derived from a close view of that body, which is denied to many other communities. We realize here, as it cannot be realized at a distance, how long and tedious an operation it is to organize the House and get it into running order, and what an interval must necessarily elapse, in case of a December meeting, before the real business of the session can be reached. As the capital of the Nation, Washington has a direct interest in securing a session of its local Legislature long enough to accomplish something. Every other part of the country has its own representatives to speak for it. But the District must trust to the good will of a few members who plead its cause, not as their own, but as an advocate supports a friend's or a client's interests.

The crisis in the Tanner case was reached shortly after midnight on Wednesday. The President had been perplexed and annoyed by the increasing complications in the case until he was worn out. Shortly after 10 o'clock, the matter being still unsettled, he

went to bed and the White House was closed for the night. Sometime after midnight Marshal Bansell reached the White House, having Commissioner Tanner's resignation, which had been very reluctantly given. In deciding the Tanner case the President went through the most trying experience he has had since his entrance to the White House. He was called upon to choose between a Cabinet officer and the Commissioner of Pensions, and he was confronted with a situation of embarrassment any way he might turn. This affair has, from first to last, been a source of serious perplexity to the President. It has been pushed back from time to time in hopes of a quiet adjustment of the differences between Secretary Noble and Commissioner Tanner. It was hoped that criticism would soon blow it out, and that the whole matter could be settled without a public sensation. But it became evident to the President on his return from Deer Park a few days ago that the matter could no longer be postponed.

"There is no such rush for office as most people think," said a treasury official the other day, as he sampled his lunch. "I don't mean by this that there is no one asking for place, but the heads of departments are not being bore nor so much as they have been in the past. Of course I understand that there are but few Congressmen in the city, but aside from that there is not such a demand for place as you might think for. I think the people are coming to the conclusion that this of holding office is not such a blessing after all, and are satisfied to let well enough alone. There have been comparatively few changes in our division, and the prospects are that there will be but few in the future."

One of the institutions of Washington is the much-abused, jolly, old hansom coaches, which run on Pennsylvania avenue. They are, after all, the most convenient of vehicles, because they are so obliging; will cross the street for you, take any number of passengers, and do it all in a good-natured sort of a way that makes one think of the old-time omnibus. The driver is frequently the smiling center of a group of market baskets, with lively chickens for company. Then, too, in the present state of Pennsylvania avenue, with its pavements torn up in the general fall rearrangement which the capital is now undergoing, there is nothing better for a chronic case of dyspepsia than a ride in a hansom from the Peace Monument to the Treasury. It gives one just the exercise necessary.

A naval lieutenant is quoted as saying that "warships need not be very fast." In view of the recent experiences in our rejuvenated navy, obviously not. And he might have added with equal appositeness that naval officers need not be very good sailors. The unities ought to be preserved.

## REGULAR.

Three carloads of beans have been shipped from San Buenaventura and five from Montalvo and Satcovay.

YOUR grocer keeps Eign Condensed Milk.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MEDICAL.

## CATARRH.

Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma.

## CONSUMPTION,

Together with Diseases of the Eye, and Heart, successfully treated by

M. HILTON WILLIAMS,

M.D., M.C.P.S.O.

Hollenbeck Block, cor. Spring and Second Streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

All Diseases of the Respiratory Organs treated by the

## Compound Oxygen

And other Medicated Inhalations.

CATARRH.

Catarrh is often regarded by the patient as a cold in the head, and he often expresses his astonishment at his remarkable tendency to contract a fresh cold. Indeed he declares he is scarcely free from one cold before he takes another, and that is the reason he is always ill. It is also a matter of surprise to him that the cold always seems to settle in the head and the throat.

At the onset of the symptoms of catarrh seem to abate, and the patient is led to hope that the disease is about to wear off; but another class of symptoms soon appear, and he begins to feel a sense of weariness and of misery from the disease; it is somewhat changed in its character, and has extended to the head and the throat. The patient is now in a state of depression, speaking or singing, hoarseness at times occurs, a sensation of dryness is sometimes felt in the throat, or it appears to be a sore throat, and in many instances it causes a hair, obstructing the throat; there becomes a sense of languor and fatigue, the breathlessness upon a little exertion, a short, hard, rapid, croaking, sometimes a hoarse, sound in the throat, a feeling as though there was not room enough in the chest to breathe; these last symptoms occur after a short time, and the disease continues to increase. Then it is a time when consumption is about to begin its dreadful work. Up to this point the progress of the disease is slow, but the patient is not yet in a condition to express his confidence that "it will wear off," declare that he has the catarrh for years, and has not seemed to be able to get rid of it, and that it will be gone by "recovery." But this delusion is the great error which has perplexed our cemeteries with consumptive forms, as all forms of consumption are not the same.

The great danger, however, because the disease is so common, is that it will extend downward and affect the lungs. In most cases pulmonary consumption is the disease to some degree, and in many instances it causes a large share of the patient's discomfort.

Consumption gradually extends, all of which it is liable to, from scrofulous catarrh of the lungs, there are others which, if less dangerous, are sufficiently unpleasant.

There are many cases cured of consumption, and some cases unless both lungs are seriously involved. Even then the compound is very effective in alleviating the disease, and in removing the mucus and in contracting and healing the cavities, which nothing else can do with the same success.

The very best reference from those already cured.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Those who desire to consult with me in regard to their cases had better call at the office for consultation and examination, but if impossible to do so, can write for a copy of my Medical Treatise, containing a list of questions. Address

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D.,  
The Hollenbeck,

Corner Second and Spring sts., Los Angeles.  
Office hours—9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

PECK, SHARP & NEITZKE CO.,  
Undertakers & Embalmers,  
NO. 40 N. MAIN ST.,  
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OPEN ALL NIGHT.

UNION IRON WORKS,  
FIRST & ALAMEDA STS.

## THE BEST BAKING POWDER.

## REPORTS BY THE GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS.

Dr. Edward G. Love, Analytical Chemist for the Government, made some valuable experiments as to the comparative strength of baking powders. These tests were to determine what brands possessed the highest leavening power, and were most economical for domestic use. Dr. Love's Report gives the following:

Name of the Baking Powder.	Strength. Cubic Inches Gas per ounce of Powder.
"ROYAL" (absolutely pure).	127.4
"Rumford's" (phosphate) when fresh.	122.5
"Rumford's" (phosphate) old.	32.7
"Hanford's None Such," fresh.	121.6
"Hanford's None Such," old.	84.35
"Redhead's".....	117.0
"Charm" (alum powder).....	116.9
"Amazon" (alum powder).....	111.9
"Cleveland's".....	110.8
"Sea Foam".....	107.9
"Czar".....	106.8
"Dr. Price's".....	102.6
"Snow Flake" (Groff's St. Paul).....	101.68
"Lewis's" Condensed.....	98.2
"Congress" yeast.....	97.5
"Pearl".....	93.2
"C. E. Andrews & Co's" (contains alum).....	78.17
"Hecker's".....	92.5
"Gillet's".....	84.2
"Bulk".....	80.5

"In his report, the Government Chemist says:

"I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and Tartaric Acid powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration."

Dr. H. A. Mott, the former Government Chemist, after a careful and elaborate examination of the various Baking Powders of commerce, reported that the Royal was undoubtedly the purest and most reliable Baking Powder offered to the public.

Unclassified.

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RUBBER HOSE  
IN THE MARKET.

Builders' Hardware!  
IN FULL VARIETY.

## MODEL GRAND RANGER

The Leader of all Rangers.

We Solicit Your Patronage,  
and Offer You

LOWEST PRICES FOR FIRST-CLASS GOODS

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And 116 SOUTH FORT ST.

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## MICROBE-KILLER!

Nature's Blood Purifier.

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Asthma, Bronchitis,

Cancer, Catarrh,

Consumption, Diphtheria,

Fever, Malaria, Rheumatism.

CURES

All Diseases of

Kidneys, Liver,

Bladder, Stomach,

Skin, Blood.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS AND PRIVATE DISEASES.

The power of the remedy is now fully demonstrated in the marvelous cure of persons apparently beyond all human aid. We invite thorough investigation. Send for circular giving full history of explanation.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER CO.,

118 West First Street.

JOE POHEIM,  
THE TAILOR,

Makes the best fitting clothes in the state. Fine tailoring at prices 25 per cent. less than any other house on the Pacific Coast.

The latest designs of Fall and Winter Goods now on exhibition.

203 Montgomery Street,  
724 Market Street,  
1110-1112 Market Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

BRANCH STORES:

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100, 101 and 102 Santa Clara St., San Jose.

607 Morrison St., Portland, Oregon.

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THE GRAND OPENING OF

PARISIAN Pattern HATS & BONNETS!

FOR FALL AND WINTER.